

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	569	gap adj information	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:40
2	107	(gap adj information) and alignment	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:41
3	107	(gap adj information) and alignment	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:42
4	2	((gap adj information) and alignment) and (nucleic or protein)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:45
5	1	((gap adj information) and alignment) and (peptide or polypeptide)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:44
6	2	((gap adj information) and alignment) and (dna or rna)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:44
7	2	((gap adj information) and alignment) and gene\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:45
8	5	((gap adj information) and alignment) and (nucleic or protein)) or (((gap adj information) and alignment) and (peptide or polypeptide)) or (((gap adj information) and alignment) and (dna or rna)) or (((gap adj information) and alignment) and gene\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/05/10 08:46

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=> s (gap(w)information#)/bi,ab
163632 GAP/BI
144676 GAP/AB
340849 INFORMATION#/BI
313354 INFORMATION#/AB
L1 24 (GAP(W)INFORMATION#)/BI,AB

=> s l1 not 2004/py
378148 2004/PY
L2 23 L1 NOT 2004/PY

=> s l2 not 2003/py
1134093 2003/PY
L3 13 L2 NOT 2003/PY

=> s l3 not 2002/py
1126744 2002/PY
L4 12 L3 NOT 2002/PY

=> s l4 not 2001/py
1076635 2001/PY
L5 9 L4 NOT 2001/PY

=> d his

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L1 24 S (GAP(W)INFORMATION#)/BI,AB
L2 23 S L1 NOT 2004/PY
L3 13 S L2 NOT 2003/PY
L4 12 S L3 NOT 2002/PY
L5 9 S L4 NOT 2001/PY

=> d l5 1-9 bib ab

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:374994 CAPLUS Full-text
TI Optical transmission device and its methods for coordination. [Machine Translation].
IN Mukai, Shigehiko; Hozumi, Hisashi; Sano, Yuji; [NAME NOT TRANSLATED], Hiroshi; Ogisu, Tatsuki; Hayashi, Shoko
PA Toshiba Corp., Japan; Toshiba Fa System Engineering K. K.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 23 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2000155220	A2	20000606	JP 1998-332206	19981124

PRAI JP 1998-332206 19981124

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. Optical axis adjustment of the optical transmission line which combines the mirror is adjusted automatically from the distance matrix. As for optical transmission device 10, the inlay the device 13 which outputs processing, inspection and preventive maintenance of object ones or the laser radiation for repair and the above-mentioned main laser radiation the guide laser device the half mirror guide expedient with the sampling separation mirror expedient 24 where is provided on the middle of 19 where guides the guide laser radiation from of 14 which outputs the guide laser radiation which differs and this guide laser device 14 to optical transmission line 11 and above-mentioned optical transmission line 11, 27 and this separation mirror expedient 24 and 27 the separation the parallel catoptrics expedient 46 which is installed on the optical path which is done, 49 and this parallel catoptrics expedient 46 and 49 Empty reflected light through half mirror guide expedient 19, inputting the site **gap information** of the light which is detected with the optical site detection device 63 which the incoming radiation is done, 64 and this optical site detection device 63 and 64, calculates treats, mirror adjusting device possesses with the control unit 29 which drives 30 and 31.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:49665 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)
TI The site detection method which uses the site detection device and the said device. [Machine Translation].
IN Nakamura, Ayako; Nakagawa, Masahiro; Fukui, Tatsuo
PA Nikon Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2000021738	A2	20000121	JP 1998-195128	19980626

PRAI JP 1998-195128 19980626

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. The pattern site which is detected on the basis of the site **gap information** which originates in the aberration and production error et cetera of optical system is revised, the device and the method where can detect the pattern site in high accuracy are offered. Revises the position information of the aforementioned pattern the illumination system on the basis of memory system M and the aforementioned position **gap information** which remember the site **gap information** which condensing, the site detection system depending on the site of the aforementioned pattern image inside detection range of vision of 242 which detects the site of the aforementioned pattern the image-formation optical system the photoelectricity detecting division on the basis of the output from 260 which detects 201,205,251,259 which the formation does the aforementioned pattern image and the aforementioned pattern image photoelectricity and the aforementioned photoelectricity detecting division and the aforementioned photoelectricity detecting division, causes the light from 101,103,105,201 which illuminates the suffering measurement baseplate 202 which possesses the specified

pattern and the aforementioned suffering measurement baseplate, the revision system C which With possesses.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:475246 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)
DN 131:213841
TI Molecular models of benzene and selected polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the aqueous and adsorbed states
AU Kubicki, James D.; Blake, Geoffrey A.; Apitz, Sabine E.
CS Computer Sciences Corporation, San Diego, CA, 92110, USA
SO Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (1999), 18(8), 1656-1662
CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268
PB SETAC Press
DT Journal
LA English

AB HOMO-LUMO energy gaps ($\Delta E_{\text{HOMO-LUMO}}$) for a suite of common polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the gas-phase were calculated by 3 different mol.-modeling methods: semiempirical, ab initio HF, and d.-functional calcns. All 3 methods may provide useful relative HOMO-LUMO **gap information**, but they overestimate the actual $\Delta E_{\text{HOMO-LUMO}}$. Based on vibrational-frequency analyses, d.-functional calcns. reliably produce dynamically stable structures that can be used to predict model $\Delta E_{\text{HOMO-LUMO}}$ values. Both the semiempirical and ab initio HF methods were unreliable in predicting dynamically stable structures; hence prediction of $\Delta E_{\text{HOMO-LUMO}}$ values was not possible for several PAHs. Changes in the HOMO-LUMO gap of C₆H₆ and selected PAHs due to solvation effects were calculated using SCRF methods and explicit solvation. Self-consistent isodensity polarized-continuum model calcns. modeling H₂O and octanol solvation do not change calculated $\Delta E_{\text{HOMO-LUMO}}$ values enough to affect predicted phototoxicities; thus, gas-phase values may be used for PAHs in solution and in vivo. Energetics of PAH bonding to mineral surface groups were also modeled. In some cases, interaction of PAHs with model aluminate surface defects suggests that $\Delta E_{\text{HOMO-LUMO}}$ values may be lowered significantly by adsorption that would lower chemical stabilities. Significant increases in calculated $\Delta E_{\text{HOMO-LUMO}}$ that would increase chemical stability of the compds. were not predicted.

RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:416438 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)
DN 129:139602
TI Modification of tetrahedral amorphous carbon film by concurrent Ar ion bombardment during deposition
AU Cheah, L. K.; Shi, X.; Tay, B. K.; Liu, E.
CS School of Electrical Electron. Eng., Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
SO Surface and Coatings Technology (1998), 105(1-2), 91-96
CODEN: SCTEEJ; ISSN: 0257-8972
PB Elsevier Science S.A.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The surface morphol., mech. and optical properties of tetrahedral amorphous carbon (ta-C) films by concurrent Ar ion bombardment during filtered cathodic vacuum arc (FCVA) deposition are investigated. The Ar ions were produced by an RF ion beam source at different ion energies ranging from 60 eV to 500 eV, in order to study

the Ar ion-induced modification of ta-C films. Atomic force microscopy shows that all films are atomically smooth, with roughness (RMS) ranging from 0.17 to 0.43 nm. A rougher film surface has been attributed to a higher Ar ion energy. The compressive stress in the ta-C films ranges from 6.6 to 11.2 GPa and the microhardness from 34 to 67 GPa. A lower compressive stress and microhardness were observed at a higher Ar ion energy. The optical absorption spectrum shows that the edge has shifted to the lower photon energy side with the increasing Ar ion energy. The optical band gap decreases from 2.61 to 1.52 eV as the Ar ion energy is increased from 60 eV to 500 eV. The compressive stress, microhardness, optical absorption and optical band **gap information** suggests that the sp²-bonded carbon atoms in the sp³ matrix increase with the increasing Ar ion energy.

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1994:436619 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DN 121:36619

TI Oxidized poly(N-vinyl-3-decylpyrrole) and poly(N-vinyl-3-decylpyrrole-co-N-

vinylpyrrole): soluble electroconducting ladder polymers

AU Ruggeri, Giacomo; Spila, Eraldo; Puncioni, Giampaolo; Ciardelli, Francesco

CS Dip. Chim. Chim. Ind., Univ. Pisa, Pisa, 56126, Italy

SO Macromolecular Rapid Communications (1994), 15(6), 537-42

CODEN: MRCOE3; ISSN: 1022-1336

DT Journal

LA English

AB Elec. cond. of sol. FeCl₃-oxidized vinyldecylpyrrole homopolymer and its copolymers with vinylpyrrole was studied. The IR and UV-visible-NIR spectra indicate the presence of gap bands (3.5-4.0 eV) and of polaron-bipolaron intragap bands (1.4-2.6 eV).

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1988:537996 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DN 109:137996

TI Indirect optical absorption and radiative recombination in silver bromide

AU Marchetti, A. P.; Burberry, M.

CS Photogr. Res. Lab., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, 14650, USA

SO Physical Review B: Condensed Matter and Materials Physics (1988), 37(18),

10862-6

CODEN: PRBMD0; ISSN: 0163-1829

DT Journal

LA English

AB The low-temp. (4.2 K) and room-temp. absorption spectra of several AgBr_{1-x}I_x (x = 0-0.25) samples were obtained. Conventional anal. of these spectra yielded the band-gap energy (E_g), which decreases with I- content. The band-gap energies at 4.2 K range from 2.684 eV for pure AgBr to 2.448 eV for AgBr_{0.75}I_{0.25}. The more accurate band-**gap information** was used to estimate the trap depth of the acceptor states observed in the low-temperature emission. Both donors and acceptors are shallow traps in AgBr_{1-x}I_x systems.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1983:132556 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DN 98:132556

TI A new technique for studying ion conversion and detachment

reactions in

oxygen and in oxygen-sulfur dioxide and -nitrogen mixtures

AU Doussot, C.; Bastien, F.; Marode, E.; Moruzzi, J. L.

CS Lab. Phys. Decharges, Ec. Super. Electr., Gif-sur-Yvette, 91190, Fr.

SO Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics (1982), 15(12), 2451-61

CODEN: JPAPBE; ISSN: 0022-3727

DT Journal

LA English

AB By obtaining the spatial and temporal distribution of ions in a uniform field **gap, information** concerning the production and loss mechanism of ions in the gap can be obtained. This technique was applied to the study of O- in O₂, O₂/SO₂, and O₂/N₂ mixts.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1982:496986 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DN 97:96986

TI STEM and EELS analysis of multiphase microstructures in oxide and nonoxide

glasses

AU Risbud, Subhash H.

CS Dep. Ceram. Eng., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA

SO Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids (1982), 49(1-3), 241-51

CODEN: JNCSEB; ISSN: 0022-3093

DT Journal

LA English

AB Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) and electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS) were used to perform microstructural and semiquant. microchem. analyses of multiphase microstructures developed in bulk glasses by liquid immiscibility processes. Bulk glass samples were prepared in the systems Si-Al-O, Cd-Ge-Si-As, Pb-Al-Ti-Si-O, and Si-Na-B-O-N, using synthesis procedures appropriate to each system. Representative compns. which exhibited a multi-phase glass microstructure in the transmission electron microscope were selected for the STEM and EELS microchem. anal. Glasses in all the systems always showed a microstructure of glass droplets (varying in size from .apprx.5 to .apprx.40 nm) dispersed in a glass matrix. The microstructure of the Pb-Al-Ti-Si-O glass showed 2 droplet phases (.apprx.5 nm and .apprx.25 nm in diameter) embedded in a glass matrix. The results of the microchem. anal. are correlated with available liquid miscibility **gap information**, particularly in the Al-Si-O system.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1977:610069 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DN 87:210069

TI Tunneling junction phenomena: an answer to unanswered questions

AU MacVicar, M. L. A.; Bostock, J. L.; Milkove, K. R.

CS Dep. Phys., Massachusetts Inst. Technol., Cambridge, MA, USA

SO Anisotropy Eff. Supercond., [Proc. Int. Discuss. Meet.] (1977), Meeting

Date 1976, 257-63. Editor(s): Weber, Harald W. Publisher:

Plenum, New

York, N. Y.

CODEN: 36XYAY

DT Conference

LA English

AB The possibility that more than 1 individual junction exists must be examd. in the anal. of tunneling data. Energy **gap information** must be reevaluated.

=> log y

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